


BRAIN INJURY  
RIGHTS GROUP

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APPLICATION GRANTED  
SO ORDERED   
VERNON S. BRODERICK  
U.S.D.J.

May 14, 2024

Dated: May 17, 2024

**VIA ECF**

Hon. Vernon S. Broderick  
United States District Judge  
Southern District of New York  
40 Foley Square  
New York, New York 10007

**Re: *Bird et al v. Banks et al.*, 24-cv-01554 (VSB)**

Dear Judge Broderick:

I represent the Plaintiff in the above-referenced matter. I write pursuant to Your Honor's Individual Rules of Practice and the April 3, 2024, Order [ECF No. 9] to respectfully request to file the certified administrative record in this action (the "Record") under seal.

The Record contains confidential and personally identifiable details related to Plaintiff and her daughter H.C., as outlined in 34 C.F.R. § 300.32 (defining personally identifiable information). Additionally, the administrative record, including transcripts from the Impartial Hearing Office and State Review Office, exhibits, and educational and medical diagnosis, is replete with sensitive information pertaining to H.C., including her name, date of birth, and other personal details. This information warrants protection under Rule 5.2(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

While there is a well-established common law right to access judicial documents, this right should not contradict the purpose of 20 U.S.C. § 1415(a), which aims to "ensure that children with disabilities and their parents are guaranteed procedural safeguards with respect to the provision of a free appropriate public education by [state and local] agencies." The confidentiality of personal identifiable data, information, and records of children with disabilities and their parents. 20 U.S.C. §§ 1415(h)(4), 1417(c).

Furthermore, the Record's contents, detailing H.C.'s medical history, disabilities, educational progress, and history, are confidential under the IDEA and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), as per 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.3 and 300.32. The underlying administrative proceeding, presumptively closed to the public pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 300.512(c)(2), further underscores the necessity of treating these documents as confidential.

Although "[t]he common law right of public access to judicial documents is firmly rooted in our nation's history," this right is not absolute, and courts "must balance competing considerations against" the presumption of access. *Lugosch v. Pyramid Co. of Onondaga*, 435 F.3d 110, 119-20 (2d Cir. 2006); *see also Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns., Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 599 (1978) ("[T]he decision as to access is one best left to the sound discretion of the trial court, a discretion

to be exercised in light of the relevant facts and circumstances of the particular case.”). One such competing interest weighing against disclosure is “the privacy interests of those resisting disclosure.” *Lugosch*, 435 F.3d at 120 (quoting *U.S. v. Amodeo*, 71 F.3d 1044, 1050 (2d Cir. 1995)); *see also In re New York Times Co.*, 828 F.2d 110, 116 (2d Cir. 1987) (“Certainly, the privacy interests of innocent third parties as well as those of defendants that may be harmed by disclosure of the Title III material should weigh heavily in a court’s balancing equation in determining what portions of motion papers in question should remain sealed or should be redacted.”). “Documents may be sealed if specific, on the record findings are made demonstrating that closure is essential to preserve higher values and is narrowly tailored to serve that interest.” *Id.* (quoting *In re New York Times Co.*, 828 F.2d at 116).

In this action, the Record contains confidential and personally identifiable details regarding H.C., a minor, including particularly sensitive information regarding her health and her education. The disclosure of such information is shielded by 20 U.S.C. § 1415(a), which aims to “ensure that children with disabilities and their parents are guaranteed procedural safeguards with respect to the provision of a free appropriate public education by [state and local] agencies.” Children with disabilities and their parents have a right to the “confidentiality of any personal identifiable data, information, and records.” as stated in 20 U.S.C. §§ 1415(h)(4), 1417(c). Thus, protecting the disclosure of this highly sensitive information is a compelling interest that weighs in favor of sealing the Record.

Sealing the record is also narrowly tailored to satisfy that interest. Although redaction is theoretically an alternative, redaction would be overly burdensome as the Record is over 1000 pages and is replete with confidential information. Further, the information that would need to be redacted is the private information of H.C., including information regarding her health status, her disabilities, and the health and educational services she requires to be provided a free and appropriate public education under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 1440 *et. seq* (“IDEA”). This information is essential for a full understanding and assessment of the merits of this action. For example, an evaluation of the merits of this action will require Your Honor to review the individualized education plan (“IEP”) that defendants created for plaintiff H.C. to ascertain whether the IEP accounted for H.C.’s educational and health needs and provided H.C. with a free and appropriate public education. Redacting out those health and educational needs would render the IEP unintelligible and useless to the evaluation of this action.

Because sealing the Record is the only way for this Court to both protect the compelling privacy interests of plaintiffs and for the Record to be useful in determining the merits of this action, plaintiffs should be permitted to submit the Record as a sealed filing.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Ataur Raquib,  
Ataur Raquib, Esq.  
(5860523)

Cc: All Counsel of Record via ECF.